Protestant Reformation Review Material- Balazs-REVIEW YOUR HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS!!!!

Key Ideas

1. Differences between Roman Catholic and Protestant religious practices
2. Eucharist/Communion

Roman Catholic Church believes in transubstantiation, which is the belief that the bread and wine are they actual body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Anglican Church- like RC Church believes in transubstantiation

Lutheran Church- Not quite Transubstantiation but not merely symbolic-

Other Protestant Churches- See the Eucharist as only symbolic

1. Translation of the Bible

RC Church did not accept the translation of the Bible and considered it as heretical since only the Church should interpret the bible

Protestant Churches accept the translation of the Bible into their native tongue

1. Role of the Priest/Minister in services

RC Church (and Anglican) The Priest is separate from the congregation, lay people do not take part in the Service (since the 1960s this has significantly changed). Congregation can not drink from the communion cup

Lutheran and most other Protestant Churches the Priest guides the service. All congregants join in drinking from the Communion cup

1. Status of the Priest/Minister

RC Church (and Anglican) Priest is selected from Priests who are all “part of the RC Church”. Bishop in the area assigns the Priest who works for the RC Church. Priest is unmarried and celibate (today Anglican Priests can marry and have children)

Most Protestant Churches- Minister is hired by the Congregation and can be fired by the Congregation. Minister can be married and have children

Anabaptists (protestant church)- No true minister. All Congregants are “ministers”

1. Organization of the Church- Who leads the Church? The Pope versus the Congregation

RC Church – Pope along with Cardinals set the rules, Archbishops/Bishops oversee a geographical area and ensure the rules are followed. Parish Priest is selected and assigned by the Bishop

Anglican Church- Similar to RC Church but rather than the Pope- there is no Pope in the Anglican Church, set the rules and regulations, Bishops oversee a geographical area and ensure the rules are followed. Parish Priest is selected and assigned by the Bishop

Lutheran Church- There are organizations of Lutherans that help to set the rules but they are not necessarily dispositive. In some countries, the Government has a role since the Lutheran church became the State church in Sweden, Norway and Denmark (as well as some areas in the Holy Roman Empire). Nonetheless, each Church is its own entity and the Congregation “owns” their Church (Anglican and RC Church property is owned by the respective Church).

Other Protestant Churches- each Church is its own entity and the Congregation “owns” their Church

1. Means to “salvation”

RC Church- Good Works and Faith

Anglican Church- Good Works and Faith

Protestant Churches other than Calvinist and Presbyterian- Faith

Calvinist and Presbyterian- An omniscient God (look up omniscient if you aren’t sure of its meaning) knows who will be saved and so those “chosen” have already been selected.

1. How were ideas for Religious change both contained and spread from Hus to Calvin and Knox?

Hus and others spread their idea word of mouth and especially through Universities (started in the 12th Century). Later, following the invention of the printing press (Gutenberg) in the mid 15th Century, the printed word helped spread ideas.

Laws and regulations limited some ideas from being heard. The RC Church and later several Protestant Churches struck out harshly against those they considered heretical.

1. Role of Political leaders (Kings/Princes) in religious reform
   1. Contrast and compare why Hus was killed and Luther was successful
      1. Luther was successful because he had a Patron- Frederick the Wise who protected him by hiding him. Hus’ patrons deserted him when they felt Hus’ ideas were contrary to their interests. There was no one to save Hus
   2. Peace of Augsburg
      1. Agreement between Lutherans and Catholics in the area known as the Holy Roman Empire to allow the local leader (prince) to decide the religion of the area. Those not of that denomination had to leave.
   3. Theocracy- Calvin’s Geneva and Henry VIII Church of England
      1. What advantages was there to a theocratic government?
         1. Theocracy= Government ruled by religion. Clear rules and a consistent set of beliefs. Likewise with secular and spiritual rule in the same hands there weren’t any arguments between the leaders of those respective communities which we’ve seen happen on occasion w/in the RC Church (remember Henry IV and Gregory VII and excommunication as well as the Avignon Papacy and the Great Schism)
2. Orthodoxy v. Dissent
   1. What motivated Luther, Hus and Wycliff to demand change? Their own epiphany as well as feelings that the Church had strayed from its original teaching and the customs and lifestyles of the leadership was inconsistent with being a good Christian
   2. What led Luther to go from merely wanting change w/in the Church to ultimately creating a new religious denomination? Luther was excommunicated from the Church and banned.
   3. Who were Savonarola, Erasmus and More and how do they fit into this context?
      1. Savonarola = Dominican Monk who took control of Florence in the late 15th Century. He imposed a very strict form of Catholicism that even alienated the Pope. He’s famous for burning books he felt were not properly Christian. He was later removed from power and executed.
      2. Erasmus- Dutch critic of the Catholic Church. He was a devout Catholic but felt that the Church itself had strayed from its ideals and he sought to restore them. Erasmus wrote many tracts that criticized the Church. His writings were later placed by the RC Church on a list of forbidden books
      3. More- English religious leader and part of Henry VIII inner circle. Like Erasmus he was an early critic of the Roman Catholic Church. Like Erasmus he sought to change the Church from within and never gave up on his faith towards the Church. When Henry VIII decided to break from the RC Church and create his own Church, More objected and was executed (martyred)
   4. How and why did new religious ideas (other than Lutheranism and Catholicism) come into being during this time?
3. Idealism v. Practicality/Realism
   1. Why did Henry VIII go from “Defender of the Faith” to creating a new “faith”?

Both for love and realism, Henry went from defender of the faith to breaking from the Church. Henry felt his wife Catherine could not provide him an heir to the throne (a son). He had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn who was pregnant with his child and whom he hoped would provide him a boy. It’s important to realize that in the past the lack of a male heir had sometimes led to warfare between families competing for the throne.

* 1. Why was the Pope so firm about disallowing Henry’s divorce from Catherine?
     1. The Pope had already given Henry a dispensation to marry Catherine so it may have been he felt it was simply wrong to grant a second dispensation. However, at the time there was a war going on in Italy and the Pope was under the control of Charles V, Catherine’s nephew, who did not want to see the divorce go through.
  2. How did Elizabeth resolve the strong differences of faith w/in England?
     1. A little Catholic and a little Protestant. She instituted a Protestant prayer book but the Church services themselves still looked and felt Roman Catholic (lots of incense, smoke, artwork celebrating God, relics)
  3. To what extent did Luther betray the Peasants by speaking out against them and to what extent was he being true to his principles?

Luther argued that spiritual and temporal power are different and that the Bible says render to Caesar what is Caesar’s and render to God what is God’s. Therefore Luther claimed the Bible clearly spelled out that peasants should heed the rules put forth by their leaders. Others argue that Luther realized that without the protection of the leaders he realized his movement might come to an abrupt halt (as did Hus’) therefore to keep his movement alive he sacrificed the peasants by siding with the leaders.

1. What areas of Europe remained Catholic and which became Protestant denominations (specify what denomination)?
   1. Southern Europe remained Roman Catholic. France remained RC but had significant Hugeuonot settlements. Netherland became Calvinist. Switzerland had both Calvinist and Catholic areas. Northern HRE was primarily Lutheran, southern HRE primarily RC

Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark (Scandinavia) and Estonia- Lutheran. Poland, Lithuania RC

Ireland RC, Scotland- Presbyterian, England-Anglican

* 1. What political and social reasons might account for those differences?

England- fight with Catholic Church by Henry VIII and growing numbers of Protestants later on.

Many areas sought to distance themselves from the power of the RC Church, this allowed local leaders to have more control

In areas that remained RC, Kings had more room to negotiate with the Pope regarding their respective powers.

1. Compare and contrast the power of the Roman Catholic Church in 1500 (before the Reformation) and in 1600 (after the Reformation was in full bloom).
   1. 1500- all of Europe was RC and the Pope was the dominant and only spiritual authority.
   2. 1600- in some areas the RC church lost complete influence but in others it retained some power but now leaders and people had a choice.

EXPLORERS

1. Which countries and which individuals were involved in the early explorations?

Portugal and Spain- Prince Henry the Navigator, de Gama, Spain, Magellan, Pizarro, Cortez, Columbus and others. Later, England (Cabot, Hudson) began to explore as did

1. What factors were catalysts for the early explorations?

Spread Catholic faith, find new routes to spice trade since the Ottomans had increased the cost to transport goods through their territories. New inventions that made navigating easier and safer. Printing Press that allowed information to easily spread. Increased demand for goods. (see handout)

1. What were the goals of the explorers? $$$- spice trade/slavery/precious metals. Spreading the Faith, gaining territory for their Country
2. What areas were reached by the explorers and for which country?

Portugal – West coast of Africa. India, Spice Islands, Japan, Brazil

Spain- America’s other than Brazil, the Philippines.

France- St. Lawrence seaway, Quebec, eastern Canada

England- Eastern Canada, NY area

1. How did economics, religion and politics motivate explorations?

Ottoman takeover of Asia Minor from the Byzantines increased cost of goods. Slavery was growing to make up for lost manpower in the 14th century (black plague). Fight for souls btw Islam and Christianity, later amongst Christian denominations led to Dominicans, Franciscans and later Jesuits to seek to spread faith

1. Why was the East (Asia) so valuable?

Loads of spices!

Names/Identifies

Wycliffe- English 14th Century critic of the Church

Hus- Czech 15th Century critic of the Church- executed by Church 1415

Luther- German critic of the Church- advanced ideas of Wycliffe and Hus, translated bible into German and began the Protestant Reformation! 1517 with his 95 thesis

More- see above

Erasmus- see above

Calvin- French theologian and lawyer who helped develop the premise that God has pre-chosen those who will be “saved”. He led the city of Geneva as a theocracy and influenced John Knox

Knox- Scottish Calvinist- helped establish the Presbyterian denomination of Christianity and drove Mary Queen of Scots from Scotland which became a majority Presbyterian

Loyola- Started the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in the early 16th century which later became the group that was helped to reverse losses of the Catholic Church to Protestantism

Charles V- Leader of Spain, the Netherlands, HRE, south Italy and many parts of the New World. He helped convince the Pope not to allow Henry VIII to divorce, excommunicated Luther, fought with the Ottomans and financed Magellan’s trip around the globe! Near the end of his life he walked away from the throne and gave half to his brother Ferdinand and half to his son, Philip

Mary Stuart- Scottish cousin of Elizabeth, she sought to undermine Elizabeth by helping the Spanish- she was executed by Elizabeth

Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary)- Catherine and Henry ‘s daughter- she came to the throne as the first female ruler of England!- but died of cancer a few years later. She sought to restore Catholicism to England and killed many a Protestant

Elizabeth Tudor- Anne Boleyn and Henry’s daughter- she rose to the throne after Mary and restored a mild form of Protestantism to England. She also fought Philip of Spain and won!- She was not religiously rigid

Henry VIII

Tetzel- Dominican friar who was selling indulgences in the HRE and upset Luther. Luther debated with him at the Diet of Worm

Philip II- Charles V son, he married Bloody Mary- who died, he sought Elizabeth. Tried to take over areas that became Protestant. Fought England and the Netherlands- lost both. Fought the Ottomans and won! Spain became rich during his rule from loads of gold and silver

Catherine of Aragon- Henry’s first wife, Ferdinand and Isabella’s daughter. She had one child Mary (bloody Mary)

Anne Boleyn- Henry’s second wife, she birthed Elizabeth, but lost Henry’s favor and was executed

Theresa of Avila- Visionary- who in the 16th century had visions of Jesus’ mother Mary that were accepted as miracles of the Church.

Pope Leo X- Pope during Luther’s reformation, he sought to rebuild St. Peter’s and beautify it.

Johann Gutenberg- credited with the first printing press in the mid 1450s

Peace of Augsburg- see above

Council of Trent- Reexamination of the RC Church by the RC Church over 18yrs. Largely reaffirmed the basic ideas of the Church regarding Salvation,

95 Thesis- Luther’s objections to the RC Church- posted 10/31/1517

Peasant’s Rebellion- 1525 rebellion by Peasants who influenced by Luther’s protests against the Catholic Church sought to gain more rights against their Lords/Princes. They lost and 10s of thousand were brutally slaughtered

Diet of Worms- see above

Theocracy- see above

Predestination- Premise that an all knowing God has selected those who will gain salvation

Indulgences- payments to the church to either fully or partially waive sins so that you spend less time in purgatory

Eucharist- Based on Jesus Last Supper- When Jesus allegedly broke bread with his disciples and said this is my body and drank wine with his disciples and said this is my blood

Transubstantiation- Mystical process wherein for some the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Jesus

Prince Henry the Navigator- early 15th century Portuguese Prince, he supported early exploration to along the west coast of Africa and to the Canary and Azores Island. He established an exploration center.

Bartolomeo Dias- Portuguese explorer who in 1488 rounded the Cape of Good Hope, the furthest a European had travelled along the west coast of Africa

Vasco de Gama- Portuguese explorer who in 1497 became the first European to take a completely ocean based trip to India.

Ferdinand Magellan- Portuguese explorer flying under a Spanish flag in the 1520s, though he died in route, his caravel circumnavigated the globe proving the Earth is a sphere.

Christopher Columbus- Sailed the ocean blue in 1492. His foolish mistake (2500 miles to Asia from Europe)led him to become the first European in the America’s

John Cabot- Italian (Genoan), he sailed on behalf of the English crown (Henry VII) and laid claim to areas along the northeastern seaboard of North America

Jacques Cartier- French explorer who in 1534 explored the area today known as Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Henry Hudson- Dutch explorer who flew under the English flag and explored areas along the now, Hudson river, he also explored and died in the area known today as Hudson Bay while trying to find a northwest passage to Asia